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"Habitually recognized" is strongly suggestive of Bentham and Austin, and its use seems to indicate a momentary lapse on the part of the author from his normal Hegelianism.

The latter part of the book reveals no similar lapses. Mr. Bosanquet devotes one long chapter to a summary of Hegel's analysis of the state, as contained in the *Rechtsphilosophie*; and in the final chapter, "Institutions considered as Ethical Ideas," the spirit of the great German "*Gedankenspinner*" is manifest throughout. Witness this :

In institutions, then, we have that meeting point of the individual minds which is the social mind. But "meeting point" is an unhappy term, suggesting objects in space that touch at certain spots. Rather let us say, we have here the ideal substance, which as a universal structure is the social, but in its differentiated cases is the individual mind. And it is necessary to observe that the material of this fabric has determinate sources. Mind is not an empty point. It is the world as experienced. The institutions which as ethical ideas constitute mind are . . . attempts at unity, *etc.* [Pp. 298, 299.]

As institutions, in the sense thus indicated, the author discusses "the family," with property as a corollary, "the district or neighborhood," "the class" and "the nation-state." Here more than anywhere else in the book is discernible that air of intellectual inebriety which is bound to appear in the adepts of German idealism. Yet even here Mr. Bosanquet preserves a fair degree of equilibrium and puts into good light his claim that "the content of the self" is not to be found in the mere physical and mental oneness of an individual, but rather in the complex of influences which are expressed in the institutions that surround him.

WM. A. DUNNING.

*Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions.* By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D., United States Commissioner of Labor. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1899. — xxv, 431 pp.

The deserved success of the English Citizen Series has led to the projection of a somewhat similar series for American citizens. Under the editorship of Professor A. B. Hart, of Harvard University, Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a series of treatises on American government, finance, politics, economics, foreign policy, *etc.*, by such authorities as Professors Moore and Seligman, of Columbia; Dewey, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Morse,

of Amherst; and Professor Hart himself. The initial volume of the series, by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, has recently come from the press. The title of the book is happily chosen, unless exception be taken to the term "Sociology." Colonel Wright has not essayed a history or philosophy of society, but only a simple, straightforward outline of the social problems confronting the practical American citizen of to-day. Such a task is not discharged in a few words; hence, within the limits of a brief treatise of 400 pages the author cannot hope to penetrate deeply. Such a book must perforce be elementary. Nevertheless, it is an *outline* that will prove useful, not only to the intelligent citizen but also to the student, as a framework to be rounded out with the spoils of wider reading.

In Part I the author defines sociology as the science of social relations and then proceeds to an analysis of the population of the United States, as "the basis of practical sociology." Part II is occupied with a rather sketchy treatment of the social and political units of the social organism. Parts III-VIII are devoted, respectively, to questions of population, the family, the labor system, the distribution of wealth, the defense of society and remedies for social disorders.

Colonel Wright's well-known healthy optimism reappears frequently in his latest book and, it must be confessed, has helped him to gloss over a good many difficulties. Without the slightest disposition to deny his fairness to both sides of the question, the reader will be disappointed to find such a subject as the concentration of wealth disposed of so lightly. With all good economists, Colonel Wright believes that the concentration of capital in a few hands tends to increased production, but he says: "When wealth is used productively, there can be little difference in the result to the community, whether it be contributed by thousands to the common stock, or manipulated by a small association of men owning the bulk of it" (p. 347). It will hardly do for the sociologist to stop here. What if the augmented production of wealth is accompanied with industrial slavery, as the socialists charge? What if the captains of industry can control "the destinies and liberties of millions," by simply affording or withholding the opportunity to work? Many adherents of democracy refuse to believe that the average capitalist can be trusted to exercise such tremendous powers benevolently, and they are entitled to some answer in such a book as this. Similar criticism may be passed on Colonel Wright's treatment of the trust problem.

As might be expected from the distinguished author, statistics

abound; and it is amusing to note that he gives over part of the problem of woman's competition in men's occupations, because it "is a question that cannot be determined easily by the statistical method." Colonel Wright's use of statistics, however, is not above criticism; and it is particularly to be regretted that he has given currency to the fallacious comparison of the census figures of average annual earnings, after the thorough exposure recently made by Dr. Bullock and others.<sup>1</sup> He has also quoted some of Mulhall's statistics, the untrustworthiness of which has been shown time and again.

The least satisfactory part of the book is found in the bibliographies at the opening of each chapter. Too little discrimination has been manifested in the selection of authorities, and careless proof-reading has led to many errors. *Henri de Tocqueville* (p. 65), *Jere. Macy* (p. 88), *E. J. Jennes* (*i.e.*, James, p. 115) are specimens of the latter. Space fails to mention the omissions. The publishers have seen fit to imitate English orthography by introducing the superfluous "u" in such words as honor, labor, *etc.*

A. F. WEBER.

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*Theoretische Socialökonomik.* Von HEINRICH DIETZEL. Erster Band, Einleitung, Allgemeiner Theil, Buch I. Leipzig, C. F. Winter'sche Verlagshandlung, 1895. — 297 pp.

In this truly thorough work the reader will find a strong presentation of the claims of economic theory, essentially as it was outlined by the classical writers but broadened so as to include many things which they did not regard as essential. At the outset the reader is warned that he will find discussed many problems which in the days of the innocence of the science were not regarded as open to question. This warning is timely, for it is followed by a rather laborious introduction, which covers 146 pages, or about half of the volume. In this arrangement there are some advantages, however, for the author has put all the critical part, including a good deal of not very profitable discussion of method, into the introduction, and has reserved only the constructive part for the body of the work.

"There is a central core of economic theory," says the author, "which is destined to stand essentially as the classical writers left it." The so-called ethical economists and the realists, he continues, have accomplished no more than a reëxamination and a restatement of some of

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Census, Publications of American Economic Association. New Series, No. 2, pp. 343-368. Cf. also *American Journal of Sociology*, III, 627.